now here. One, with whom I conversed as he

was leaving, said substantially this:

Amusements To. Day. Abbey's Path Theatre of a Maton. Nation. Bijon Opera II. use the Marchie. Mallon. Hunnell's Museum. Resident and St. at. Only's Theatre-All the high. Mation. Grand Opers Houses New Youngstine Maines.
Haverly & Elih Nr. Theates Commercial Drammer. Mai.
Haverly & Elih Nr. Theates Commercial Drammer. Mai.
Haverly & Sth Av. Theates Commercial Drammer. Maines.
Metropolitan Concert Hall-Concert.
Names of the Concert Hall-Concert. Union Square Theater Vives Public Matthe Wallack's Theatre-The World. Nation Windsor Theater-The Engrants. Matthew.

No Trading.

The dissensions, the blunders, and the crimes of the Republicans are sufficient to open wide the gates to power and to let the Democrats in, if only it shall fully appear that the Democrats deserve to enter.

The first requisite to success is that the country should believe the Democracy to be a party of principle, and not merely of expediency; and the right way for the Democracy to propagate such a belief is to be a party of principle.

There can be no doubt that a readiness to barter and trade in offices has hurt the Democrats as well as the Republicans. It is time an end should be put, speedily

and forever, to political huckstering. The temptation is offered now to the Democratic members of the Legislature to defeat the hopes and wishes of the Administration by assisting in the return of Mr. CONKLING to the United States Senate. But why should Democrats vote for him or for any other Republican? As a third-term man Mr. CONKLING is obnoxious to peculiar objections; while to vote for an Administration Republican would be to express approval of Garrield's attempt to bully and oribe Senators.

There is but one true course for the Democracy, and that is to set up their own candidates and vote for them, through thick and thin, and without regard to consequences.

John Carmichael's Postal Card.

The CARMICHAEL postal card case is likely to be famous. JOHN CARMICHAEL, a Virginia farmer, addressed to Senator Zenu-LON VANCE a note saying: "Please send me yr speech on that damm dog MAHONE." This communication, which is undoubtedly as bad in taste as in spelling, never reached the person for whom it was intended. A clerk read the card in the Washington office and called the attention of his superiors to the language used. The missive was impounded. The writer was arrested on the affidavit of an inspector of the department, and, after a preliminary examination before a United States Commissioner, was held for trial on the criminal charge of malling indecent matter, in violation of Section 3,893 of the Revised Statutes, "and against the peace and dignity of the United States."

CARMICHAEL'S trial is set down for the day after the Fourth of July. If he is convicted, it will be within the discretion of the Judge to sentence him to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment at hard labor for ten years.

The question directly involved, of course, is not whether Mr. MAHONE can be described with accuracy as a "damm dog," or whether it is proper and polite to call him a "damm dog," or, indeed, whether the epithet is libellous; but wnether the words used by Mr. Carmichael to convey to Senator VANCE his opinion of MAHONE are "indecent." The law under which CARMICHAEL is prosecuted is designed to prevent the dissemination of obscene matter through the mails. Mr. BELL, Superintendent of the city delivery of the Washington Post Office. who intercepted the postal card addressed to Senator Vance, swears that he considers it "obscene and unmailable." The United States Commissioner at Alexandria, who held Carmichael for trial, is apparently of prosperity to Ireland. In view of this sugthe same opinion.

Farcical as the proceeding is in some its aspects, it has a side which is far from being comic. If Post Office clerks are to be censors of the worthiness or unworthiness of the sentiments contained in the private correspondence intrusted to the Government for transmission, and if they are commissioned to decide what messages shall be forwarded and what messages confiscated and suppressed, it is high time the public should understand the fact.

English Opposition to the Land Bill.

The secession of the Duke of AROYLL from the Cabinet will tend to greatly encourage the Peers in their opposition to Mr. GLAD-STONE's project of land reform. The ground of his objection to the measure is set forth in the current number of the Nineteenth Contury, and, curiously enough, it outlines a basis of agreement between the Land League and the Conservatives, by which we may be sure Lord Beaconsfield would profit, were he alive.

Of the two remedies proposed by the Government for the Irish difficulties, the Duke of AROYLL rejects but one. The bill has undertaken, on the one hand, to amellorate the relations of landlord and tenant by giving the occupant what is tantamount to an unrestricted right of sale of his own interest. On the other hand, it proposes to increase the number of landowners by assisting tenants with loans of public money to purchase their holdings. To the latter course the Duke of ARGYLL not only does not object, but he intimates a willingness to go much further than the Government in this direction. In his judgment, the more landowners there are, the better; but they must be really owners, invested with the substantial privneges and responsibilities of ownership, and not men whose interest has shrunk into a mere rent charge upon their at the enormous figures be gives. one that the bestowal of the right of unrestricted sale of the tenant's interest upon an occupant, which constitutes the core of the "Three Fs," does practically reduce to a rent charge the interest of the owner of the fee. Under such circumstances ownership, in the ordinary conception of the word, would be said to be in abeyance, just as it unquestionably is under that eyetem of land tenures which prevails in Groningen and in part of central Italy. Now, the flourishing condition of agriculture in the countries cited makes against the Duke's assumption that where asbody is full owner there can be no encouragement to improvements. Yet is may bondmitted that however much the tenant, under a long lease, may do to improve his holding, he might be able and willing to do much more if he were the absolute proprietor. Why, says the Duke, should we take away from Ireland, where so much land is unredistricts, agriculture is so backward, the was decreased 67 per cont. the carnings

their interest is not only a blunder in pothemagain. But they are too wise to kill itical economy, but fatally inconsistent with those clauses of the bill which pur- the goose that lays the golden egg. They port to foster peasant proprietorship. For are as anxious to move the farmer's grain what temptation has a tenant to convert as he is to have it transported to market, himself into an owner when ownership has and they will continue to compete for the lost its value? Why should be avail himself | business. Besides, they can make money of the loans profered in one section of the | now, provided the traffle goes on increasing, all, when, by other sections, the thing to | even though they still further reduce their be purchased is stripped of the very privi- | charges; for steel rails make the maintenance of their roads far less expensive leges which he deems essential? For suppose the Land bill should pass, and in purproportionately than ten years ago, and suance of its provisions an Irish tenant they can carry far more freight over them than over the iron rails. should borrow from the Government the money with which to purchase his holding, what would be buy? Obviously nothing but a rent charge, the moment he ceases to cuitivate the land with his own

hands. If he desires to let his land for a few

loes so at the permanent sacrifice of all the

rights pertaining to ownership, except that

of receiving a specified rent. His tenant

can sell the right of occupancy to any one

indefinite period. Indeed, the only means

by which the owner can get back his farm

for his own children is by himself paying

his own tenant a larger sum for the right of

occupancy than any one else will offer him

Plainly this is not what Irishmen mean by

wnership when they demand peasant pro

crietorship as a sovereign remedy for their

The remarkable feature of the views pro-

bounded by the Duke of ARGYLL is their

substantial identity with the demands for-

mulated by the Land League itself in the

recent convention at Dublin. After exam-

ining the details of the GLADSTONE meas-

ure, the delegates of the association de-

clared that only the clauses promoting

peasant proprietorship by loans of public

money were acceptable to them, and that so

much of the bill as enacted the "Three Fs"

was inadmissible. The truth doubtless is

that Irish tenants would have received

gladly, as a signal improvement on their

former situation, a tenant law which cut

down the interest of the detested landford

into a naked rent charge, but for the pros-

pect of becoming landlords themselves; a

prospect opened by the BRIGHT clauses in

the land act of 1870, and now signally ex-

panded by provisions of the new bill looking

to the same end. The reform contemplated

in the "Three Fs." which they had sup-

ported Mr. Burr in demanding while they

had no hope of rooting out the British land-

lord, begins to look like an act of suicide

now that the Irish farmer sees a chance of

clothing himself with all the prerogatives

of ownership. This, then, is the platform of

the Land League, as announced by Mr.

PARNELL a year ago, and which, after some

divergence at Cork and elsewhere, he has

been forced to reassert, namely, peasant

proprietorship, to be assured by Government

advances to the mass of the Irish tenantry

And the Land League heartily concurs with

the Duke of ARGYLL though from widely

different motives, in declaring that land

ownership must not be robbed of its present.

significance, but must continue to mean in

Some time ago Sir Stafford Northcote.

speaking for some of the Conservatives in

the House of Commons, declared that he

would prefer to the "Three Fs" embodied

in the Gladstone measure, a very large

advance of Government money for the pur-

pose of helping Irish tenants to become the

owners of their farms. This very ground,

as we now see, is taken by the Duke of

ARGYLL who represents that great Whig

element of the Liberal party which carried,

both in England and in Scotland, at the last

election, very many seats for Mr. GLAD-

STONE. As we have shown, the course that

they prefer is, in principle, identical with

deed, the only difference of opinion would

be concerned with the scale of application.

with the amount, in other words, which

ought to be added to the British national

debt for the purpose of assuring peace and

gestive coincidence between the wishes of

avowed by Whig statesmen of great influ-

ence, as well as by prominent members of

the Conservative party, we cannot but

recognize the elements of a possible al-

liance which might prove dangerous to Mr.

GLADSTONE should be venture to go before

An Enormous Saving.

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON computes that the

saving on the merchandise carried by rail-

roads during the last ten years, because of

the reduction in the rates for freight, has

been more than twelve hundred millions of

dollars. This is a larger amount than the

aggregate sum paid toward the extinguish-

ment of the debt of the United States since

The saving on the New York Central and

Hudson River road alone, during the years

from 1870 to 1879, inclusive, was over

\$120,000,000 in gold. According to the sta-

tistics given by Poor's Railroad Manual,

the freight receipts of this line constituted

about one-twentieth part of those of all the

railroads of the country during the nine

years from 1871 to 1879. If therefore, the

average reduction was the same as on the

Central, the saving would have been

\$2,400,000,000, But Mr. ATKINSON, Incking

the actual figures, assumes that the de-

crease in prices on the other roads was only

half that on the great New York line. It is

in this way that he gets his twelve hun-

Such estimates as his are of course, more

or less toose and unsatisfactory; but Mr.

ATKINSON has thoroughly mastered his sta-

tistics, and collected them both carefully

and intelligently. There is every reason to

believe that he is well within bounds when

he puts the amount saved since the reduc-

tion of freights began to be marked even

But really this saving has been the result

of our enormous crops during the last ten

years, and more particularly during the

last five years. The railroads were com-

pelled to put down their rates for transporta-

tion to get the traffic which has swelfed their

receipts so vastly. They would have killed

their most valuable business if they had not

done so. It freights had been as high as

they were before 1870, the Western grain

could not have been profitably sent to mar-

het by rail, and it would not have paid to

harvest such vast crops as we had from

1875 to 1880. The waterways would have

monopolized all the carrying business there

was, and instead of earning dividends, the

rangeads might have barely paid expenses.

the Lake Shore, for instance, was so enor-

mons-202 per cent.-that the earnings on

treight were 23; per cent greater, though

the charge was decreased 574 per cent.

between 1870 and 1880. And on the

As it was, the increase of tons moved on

the country on the Irish question.

the close of the war.

dred millions of saving.

the programme of the Land League; in

Ireland all that it means to-day.

country's grievances.

Hence the simple laws of trade go far to protect the farmer against the railroad corporations, grasping though they are, like all bodies and all individuals who are bent on making money. There is, however, years, while his children are growing up, he another side to the question. It is the political side. How to guard against the political evils likely to result from the vast amount of capital and the tremendous power these consolidated lines of rallway he pleases, and this process can go on for an are accumulating, and both wielded by a very few men, is one of the most difficult questions before the country.

Mr. Schurz Pronounces a Moderate

Eulogy Upon Himself. Mr. CARL SCHURZ finds nothing more appropriate for signalizing his assumption of the editorial chair in the office of the Evening Post than the pronouncing of a eulogy, such as it is, upon the Administration of Mr. HAYES, all of which he saw, and a part of which he was. He enumerates among the causes which saved the Republicans from defeat in 1880 "the fact that the people were reasonably satisfied with the conduct of the Government for the last four

vears." But in the same article Mr. Schurz shows hat if the people were "reasonably satisfied with the conduct of the Government" under Mr. HAYES, it must have been owing to their not knowing how the Government had been conducted; for, in speaking of GARFIELD'S Administration, he says that it has exposed and is engaged in reforming grave abuses in an important branch of the public service."

Would the people have been reasonably satisfied with the conduct of the Government during the four years of Mr. HAYES, if they had fully understood that, from beginning to end, his Administration was characterized by abuses so grave that an attempt to reorm them would be sufficient to distinguish the succeeding Administration?

It turns out that the miscreant who has been for some time breaking, with projectiles supposed to be bullets, the windows of the elevoted rallway cars on Third street, is a boy ten years old, and that his weapon was nothing more than the familiar bean shooter, made out of a strip of India rubber and a stick. A day or two ago another small boy, having procured some money by the sale of some old horseshoes and in the street, hired a rowboat and persuaded four more boys to play truant from chool and adventure with him upon the dangerous waters of the North River. The party had hardly started when the boat was upset, al five boys were thrown overboard, and two of them were drowned. The wreck of the steamboat Victoria in Canada on Tuesday evening, with the appalling loss of life that ensued, appears to have been precipitated, if not caused by the pranks of a number of youths who amused themselves by rushing from one side of the boat to the other, and making her rock to and fro until she went so far on one side that she could not recover herself. Even after this alarming result had been reached, they shouted gleefully, " Let her sink; we shall only have to wade ashore," so little did they appreciate the mischief they had done and the consequences about to flow from it. Verily, grown men are often dangerous to the community, but mischievous small boys are quite as much so.

The Henley Regatta Committee has debared the Cornell University crew from the coming race because its entry arrived several days after the 1st of March. For some inexpilcable reason the Englishmen withheld their decision for nearly three months. Then they cabled, upon the very eve of the Cornell crew's departure for England, that Cornell was refused Irishmen themselves and the opinions admission through a technicality. Columbia's lesson seems to have had an enduring effect.

> It is to be hoped that there are no cherry rees among the timber of Mount Vernon be cause the enthusiasm which prompts the members of George Washington Post No. 103. G. A. R., to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Father of his Country, on Decoration Day, might lead to a repetition, in their historic homage, of the famous scene of the hatchet. It is believed that half a hundred members of the post will take part in this gala occasion, and as each, of course, will go armed with the small axe, which is their post emblem, the danger to the Virginia cherry trees, in case they should e carried away with the illusion, and fancy themselves George Washingtons, would be very great. However, Gen. McManon has taken the precaution to warn the members, in a circular, of "the solemnity of the sacred duty hey are to perform;" and, besides, a society

> with such an emblem should bo of the first chop. A statement prepared by the Post Office Department for the gratification of the curious shows that 2,720,234,252 letters, postal cards, lewspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, and packages of merchandise were mailed last year in the United States. The number of leters alone was more than one thousand and fifty millions, an average of about twenty-one for every man, woman, and child in the country.

In what parts of the country are the most letetters mailed in each State and Territory, together with the average for each inhabitant, answers this interesting question. The lowest iverage, of course, is in Alaska, where there is one letter mailed during the year for every five persons. Next to Alaska comes North Carolina which, with an average of 5.81, stands below the Indian Territory, where the average is 6.05. In most of the Southern States the average is very low. Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, both Carotinas, Tennessee, and West Virginia are all under 10, less than half the general average of the whole country. In New York the average to each person is 41.58, and the otal number of letters mailed in this State is 211,435,640, or more than one-fifth of all the sters mailed in the United States. The people of Massachusetts write 38.70 letters aplece, in Connecticut 38.20, and in Pennsylvania only 24.57. The remote Territories do an astonishing amount of correspondence. In Montana the average is nearly equal to New York's, while Wyoming exhibits an average of 42.35. Colorado, the youngest of the States, surpasses all

others, with an average of 55.22. Abnormal places in the list are held by Ohio, where each person writes only 19.21 letters a year, and the District of Columbia, where the average is \$5.31. These phenomenal figures, however, only put emphasis on the fact that a large part of the literate population of Onio is now at Washington, either holding office or writing home to their friends that they hope to

Early Closing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Those mission who are fortunate enough to be employed in three that close at 7 o'close, should give their hearty coeration and assist their uncertonate tellow salesmen to are compelled to stay in the stores until 00, and 10 Thek every evening. With their americans, we are on districts, agriculture is so backward, the potentially districts and the field up in personal agreement of the bulk of the land be tied up in personal agreement.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sign At Grand street will also a suit the substitution of tenantic empirically, the regulations of tenantic empirically, therefore, could not afford to avercharge the formers. If they could have kept to avercharge the formers they would have kept tenants the unrestricted right of selling.

could afford it now they would go back to THE WANING AND WAXING FORCES IN THE CARINET.

Washington, May 26.-Confederate Brig-The Troubles of Blaine and his Conflict with MacVengh. Will Gardeld Side with the Star-Route Robbers !- Senator Sherman's Views adier Mahone does not appear to be content with the notoriety he has already achieved. He has now invoked the aid of the Post Office De-WARRINGTON, May 26 .- Of the Senators partment to keep up his fame.

The following postal card, addressed to Sen who remained in Washington to complete their business with the departments, very few are

A POST OFFICE INQUISITION.

damm" had all the force that Carmichael

probably intended it should have, to express

. . No postal card upon which indecent or scurril

the card had passed under the eye of the Post-

Any person who shall take any letter, postal card.

The insolence of office is past bearing. Private rights are constantly outraged, and public interests are sacrificed by the audacity, corrupt connivance, and insulting deflance of the servants of the people. They form a close corporation, organize lings, plunder at pleasure, and then ask taxiayers, as Tweed did, What are you going to do about it?

WASHINGTON, May 27.-In view of the terrible

steamboat disaster in Canadian waters, where more than

2.0 lives were lost, Secretary Windom has determined upon a vicerous enforcement of the steambeat laws. He

as therefore issued a regulation requiring supervising

aspective to report daily to the Supervising Inspector

are of the incessed officers as to the general condition the vessels, the safety of their hulls and botters, the ficiency of the life boats and other life saving ap-

To Cruise in Search of the Jeannette.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Hunt to-lay forwarded instructions to Commander Cooper, com-

nanding the United States steamer Alliance, at Norfolk,

Va., to prepare his ship with all despatch to start on a

Cerent Crops of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 27.-The Census Bureau

formishes the following statement, giving the results of the first count of the cereal crops of 1879-80, in compari-

Sheeman Paying Up.

Prom the Continuent Enquirer.

I understand that within a few weeks nast

Well," and I, "should not Foster have kept the

s it he had had it out for Sherman be might have to but be didn't pay it out to Sherman.

In the pay it out for Sherman.

It is, for darnoli.

for Garnett."

In ' mean to say ' sai' I, ' that Sherman ac

v. Foster of havehar one to Chicago to nominate
over the head of Sherman, it necessary ''

is, a man to say that, but I say it-I un Youn

thous a man to say that. But I say the Jum Young etc.
What spent the money at Chicago.
What is a little release Nicho, who has been writing try, a little release Nicho, who has been writing try, a cauming to make been diartically received and the your exceptions and you won't trust him. I thunk tool Active has set his marks on the conductance as well as on a side has set his marks on the conductance as well as on a distribution of the superiors, though not trust. It is a fitness entitle sequence I would not trust. It is a fitness entitle sequence I would not trust. It is a fitness entitle sequence I would not trust. It is not trust entitle sequence I would not be deliced. It is not trust entitle in the sequence of the sequen

English Fox Hounds in Philadelphia.

A pack of thoroughbred fox hounds, nineteen

Brave Willie Reed.

From the Waterbury American.

A New Zealand Larthquake.

An incident of the Waterville fire showed

son with that of 1800-70.

master-General.

tes, as follows:

his scorn of Mahone. Section 3,893 says:

"I have never seen so much dissatisfaction with an Administration in so short a time as this. And what is worse, there is good reason for it. I don't refer to the split between Garfield vised Statutes: and Conkling, but to the way in general things are done-or rather not done. Except special favorites, persons are treated as though they were objects of suspicion, in an upstart keep-at-yourdistance manner, which it is difficult to explain except on the theory that whatever there is in the Administration is to be reserved for some private individual end. Because I was an advocate of Grant I am at an almost fatal disadvantage in many places. Somehow these subordinates appear to think that the more grossly they snub such as I am the higher they will stand. This is my experience. I know it is the experience of some others. And there are the counter currents and cross purposes met with everywhere. You think you have got a thing done-obtain a square promise it shall be done—and the first you know it is not done. Some one else appears to chief witness. He testified as follows: have come along giving superior orders. This has been conspicuous from the start and is constantly growing worse. It is said it is because of disagreements between Garfield and Blaine. As a general thing I find Blaine is most regarded. Garfield is irritated with this, and tries to have his way, but his want of tact and his inexperience put him at a disadvantage with Binine among department people and

wherever practical work is carried on.' This description agrees with the representations of others, and gives a fair idea of the general understanding. The Senator who a few days ago, in the most direct way possible, informed the head of one of the departments that while he remained at the head, he, the said Senator, would never again darken his door, is, of course, still more emphatic. "The make-up and ways of this Administration." said he, " are all indescribable. I have been here wellnigh sixteen years, one way and another, and have never experienced so much difficulty in having necessary things done as now. Promises appear to be made to be broken. There is no solidity, no cohesiveness, no proper appreciation of position or duties. There appears o be a squabble going on just beneath the surface all the while."

" How far has the disagreement between Garfield and Blaine gone?" was my inquiry of a gentleman whose opinion I thought would be valuable.

Perhaps," said he, "it has not gone so far yet. That it actually exists and is growing every day is the important fact. Blaine believes Garfield has been poisoned against him. Gar-field believes Blaine acts with the purpose of overrenching him, of running the Administration generally, and that in this he has in some instances been too successful. Garfield, for good reasons, has become suspicious. Blaine, be-

reasons, has become suspicious. Blaine, because Garfield has snown a disposition to have his own way and have the Secretary keep his place, has got his temper up. Feeling his own superiority, he despises Garfield, Yes." he added, "the wedge has been driven a good ways, and if a solit is not the consequence it will be because either Garfield or Blaine yields. I think Blaine, for a variety of reasons, will have to come down. He is in danger of being hit from a number of quarters."

"Don't you believe that Blains went over to New York to look after the Coukling fight," said a gentleman who said he "made no bones" about what he was saying. "He went overthere to take care of himself. He's got tangled with the Stars, I tell vou, and he is in a peek of trouble. I suppose it's the beginning of the strike-back policy of Brady and Dorsey, though I don't know that from Brady or Dorsey himself. I expect to hear much less about this business henceforth. After this they won't find out much that is new. This I say with a proviso, which is, unless Garfield takes this method to shove Blaine where the woodbine twineth."

My own view is that MacVeagh's long finger has failen on Blaine, That would be characteristic as well as a legitimate play in the game on his part. It may help to decide who goes out

My own view is that MacVeagh's long finger has failed on Blaine. That would be characteristic as well as a legitimate play in the game on his part. It may help to decide who goes out of the Cabinet. Blaine naving tried to override him with Chandler, it would be entirely proper for him to use whatever he has in his hands to pay the delt. It will be remembered that Blaine defended Brady's course in the Senate, endersed the Star contracts, and supported the appropriation to continue them.

MacVeagh shows unitated determination in the Star prosecutions. Blaine will have to meet his enemy there. If there is to be any letting up, it will be through Garfield, to whom MacVeagh is as closed as Blaine. The one is growing, the other is diminishing, in Executive favor. The difference means everything. The Attorney-General is probably the most trusted of Garfield's advisers to-day. For the present, at least, there is little danger that the President will turn on Cameron. There is no motive now for such a step. The treaty between MacVeagh and Cameron for the defent of Chamiler and Blaine was offensive and defensive in its terms and intent. It may not endure long, but it will operate for a considerable time, and save Cameron from such treatment as has been shown Constling.

Senator John Sherman is not in a happy frame of mind concerning the Garfield Admin-

Conkling.

Senator John Sherman is not in a happy frame of mind concerning the Garfield Administration. In the first place, that gentleman is of opinion that Garfield was nominated by the treachery of Poster as well as Garfield Limself—the same Foster who now gets nearest the President's our. Of the treachery of these two men toward himself the ex-Secretary is entirely convinced. A Sherman's convictions are apt to be positive, and this is known to be one of the most so that are stored away in the Senator's disto be positive, and this is known to be one of the most so that are stored away in the Senator's disappointed mind. It is a fact also that Sherman viewed the acts whereby Conkling was antagonized as great mistakes. He holds these things to be the necessary outcome of Garfield's inexperience, weakness, and ignorance of sintegraft. The domination of Blaine at that moment, says Sherman, made certain what Garfield's deflerences rendered possible, and so the catastrophe came. While conceding that Foster's influence will always be wiscer than Blaine's, Sherman sees in this relation what re-

One Thing for Mr. Conkling. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is one thing Mr. Conkling can do and win. It is his only resource. His opponents may move

first. ters written? A table showing the number of A deadlock is inevitable. Belting from caucuses means boiling from conventions, double nominations, bitter faction fights, and Repub-

ican defeat in the State. The premonitory symptoms of the downfall of the caucus system multiply. It is Conkling's opportunity to hasten its end by a single blow. By giving it he may preserve the integrity of the Republican organization and the ascen dency of his party. He may dely and overthrow the powers of patronage.

Let him appeal to the people, Let his friends reconsider and pass the Brooks election bills and adjourn. This will settle all differences, and enable the party to consolidate its vote upon one candidate in every district. Caucuses and conven-

tions may be defied and belted. The honest voice of the people must be respected. But no issue of patronage can be tried before the people. Issues must reach their interests. Let him unfurl the banner of anti-monopoly and anti-caucus.

His act will loosen the grip of a gigantic oligarchy from the throats of the people, and in its ultimate effects vest with a new outranchisement a long suffering nation. On this issue the Democrats would unite with

him; and on this alone, He can speak now; perhaps never hereafter. ORSERVER.

From the Springfeld Reputer

Private Secretary Nichol went to Garfield one norming recently, and sant. "Counting says he wants a chance to look you in the eye and tell you you gre a iar. How much longer, General, are yest a sing to stant his sort of thought. And he reports Garned us reciving in those asopenitoral trops that he uses who a most excited. "He wants to look me in the eye, does be? Let him come into this reem, and I will look him in the eye when he comes in, and give him my boot when he got sout."

ROSCOE CONKLING, LAWYER.

The Elevated Raticond Suits Postponed to

Await the Ex-Senstor's Coming The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company was interested in two proceedings before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday. The first was the continuation of the argument on the motion of the company to ntor Vance of North Carolina, but intercepted at the Washington Post Office and never delivrestrain the collection of the taxes in the suit won by Corporation Counsel Whitney in the ered to him, was the basis of an information Court of Appeals. Mr. David Dudiey Field, on behalf of the company, read the affidavit of lodged against the writer by one W. T. Henderson, an inspector of the Post Office Department President Galloway that the tax on the capital charging a violation of section 3,893 of the Reand earnings of the Manhattan Company had been paid, and that the tax on the superstruc-Please send me yr speech on that damm dog Mahone.
John Campichael,
March 31, 1881. Middleburg, Loudon County, Va. ture was excessive and should be reduced onehalf. Mr. Field averred that there was an The words used are not astionable, even if understanding with the Corporation Counsel's

flee that there should be a postponement. Assistant Corporation Counsel George P. Andrews denied the power of the Court to interfere to prevent the collection of the taxes. He also denied that there was any agreement for

fere to prevent the collection of the taxes. He also denied that there was any agreement for posponement.

Mr. Field suggested that all that was necessary to secure a delay was for the Judge to keep the papers. Mr. Andrews said that he had been unable to discover any precedent for the application, and challenged Mr. Field to produce any statute or cite any case that would justify it. Judge Donohue took the papers and reserved his decision. From a remark dropped by Mr. Field, it appears probable that, failing to get relief from taxation in the State courts, the elevated radiway companies intend to have recourse to the United States courts.

Uron the disposition of the above motion Judge Donohue inquired what course the coursel proposed with reference to the motion of the Attorney-General. Hamilton Ward, for a receiver of the Manhattan Company.

Mr. John J. McCook said he would ask a postponement on behalf of Senator Conkling, who had been retained to represent a considerable number of stockholders of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. As these stockholders had a large interest in the question, he thought it proper teat time should be allowed for a full and fair presentation of their case to the Court. At present, he said. Senator Conkling was busily engaged, and he asked at least a week's delay.

"Are you certain he will get through by that time?" Inquired Judge Donohue, with a quizzical expression that set the court in a roar of laughter.

"He will do his very best to be here," replied This is the flimsy foundation for a prosecu tion which would be amusing but for the principle involved and for the facts that were disclosed before the Commissioner. That Mahone instigated it is manifest, and that the department became the instrument of his small revenge was made quite clear in the examination. James E. Bell, superintendent of the city delivery of the Washington Post Office, was the

Q -By what authority did you read that postal card.*
Do you know that it was postarily produting by law?
A -Yes, but I considered it my diffy and took the risk.

The shall regulation gives you the authority to perform the best life?

A -B considered the care becomes minilable. Q —In your experience, as you say, of seventeen years, everyon ever kn...wn a case of prosecution like this? A. Newron the Washington siller. Q—Isit your habit to suppress postal carde? A.—Freiently. For example, Abosive postal cardes are silmently. For example, Abosive postal cardes are silmently distributed against the President, but they never reach in; we burn them up. * * * He further stated that the post mark showed

Upon a most frivolous pretext, and without color of law to justify it, the private correspon-

time?" inquired Judge Donobue, with a quizzical expression that set the court in a roar of
laughter.

"He will do his very best to be hore," replied
Mr. McCook.

"I have no doubt he will do his best," said
the Judge. "What does the Attorney-General
say to the proposition?"

Attorney-General Ward said he had no objection to permitting the stockholders to come in
and be heard on the motion. Although the
stockholders were not really parties unless
allowed to come in, in view of their great interest he would not offer any objection to their
coming in. He was aware that the distinguished gentleman who was to represent the
stockholders was at present absent on important business, and he hoppel the Senator would
be safely delivered by the time indicated. He
thought, however, the defendants ought to submit their affidavits so as to facilitate the case.
He said he had investigated the case, and the
more he saw of it the more he was satisfied that
it was his duty to press it to a determination.

Judge Donohue said he could not force the
defendants to disclose their case by filing the
affidavits before argument. He put the hearing down to Friday next. dence of a citizen is stopped at the Post Office in Washington, and with the privity of the head of the department, merely to gratify the resentment of the repudiating Senator from resentment of the repudiating Senator from Virginia. The clerks, with the consent of Mr. James, make inquisitions into the mails and, as Bell testified. "take the risk" of arresting what matter they please in definice of law. He confessed that it was "almost a daily" practice to suppress and burn postal cards abusive of the Prestient.

If this authority can be assumed by subordinates without restraint, where is it to end? What security is in the mails when clerks at the terminal points, right under the eye of the Postmaster-General, and as appears in this case, with his full knowledge, may seize and destroy correspondence regularly posted and paid for. paid for.

This postal card was the property of Senator Vance. It was deliberately withheld from him by the officials of the Washington Post Office atter full consultation among themselves. In that act they committed a felony, and, as an example and a protection to the public at large, every one of them should be sternly prospected under section 3,892 of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

NEXT YEAR'S MUSICAL FESTIVAL. Fifty-five Thousand Dollars Subscribed-The

Selection of the Chorus, At yesterday's meeting of the Council of the Music Festival Association, which is to give the festival next year under the direction of Theodore Thomas, the Finance Committee reported subscriptions to the guarantee fund to the extent of about \$55,000, and it was unanimously agreed to raise this fund to \$75,000 or

\$100,000, in order to induce a still wider interest in the affairs of the association. The Hall Committee reported that Steinway Hall had been placed at the disposal of the as

Hall had been placed at the disposal of the association for the private rehearsals of the New York chorus, and that the same large church in Brooklyn which was used last winter for the rehearsals of the Brooklyn Philharmonic chorus would be used this year also for the Brooklyn chorus.

Large accessions to both choruses were reported, and it was announced that Wednesdays in New York at Steinway Hall, and Wednesdays in New York at Steinway Hall, and Wednesdays and Saturdays in Brooklyn at Chandler's would be regularly set apart for the trial of voices for these choruses. It is the intention of Mr. Thomas to accept only good voices combined with ability to read music. So much interest has been created in this festival among the quartet singers in the churches in New York and Brooklyn, and so many prominent singers have agreed to join the choruses for the honor of the occasion, that it is believed that the choruses will be largely made up of experimeed singers. Offers of assistance have also been received from Newark and Jersey City, from many places in New York State, and from Philadelphia and Boston.

For the Handel night, and perhaps for the Beethreyen night the chorus will number and

Philadelphia and Boston.
For the Handel night, and perhaps for the Beethoven night, the chorus will number not less than 2000 voices. An architect's plan of the Handel Festival chorus stage in the Crystal Palace is on its way bitner.
The engagement of Mr. Frederick A. Schwab, who is to proceed at once to Europe to make arrangements for the appearance of several great vocalists and instrumentalists, and who will undertake the business management of the festival, was also reported.

Low Prices at the Tyng Library Sale.

The sale of the Rev. Dr. Tyng's library and library furniture vesterday at Leavist's, Clinton Hall was not largely attended, and prices were low. The larg bundles of pamphlets and periodicals testified to Dr. Tyng's method of keeping abreast of the times on all

Not to be Opened on Sundays.

Park Commissioner Salem H. Wales was not resent at the meeting of the Board yesterday morning and Commissioner MacLean took the chair, remarking that he hoped the younger members of the Board would prehe hoped the younger members of the Board would preserve proper decorate. Commissioners Olliffe and Lanc were soon to a divarcement over the sprinking of decreme avenue on race days, and it was decined that the street should be sprinked at all times.

A communication was received from the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History to the effect that no quarum was bresent at the joint meeting, and the question of opining on Sandays was postponed until the fail.

The Revised New Testament.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The King ames translators turned the Greek word signifying the useen world into the unpleasant English word." bell." low the learned revisors strike out this unpleasant worm not restore the original "holes" But they retain

To run Enrion or Tun Sux-out if protound scholars To the forms of the kex-se. If protound scholars like Posch and Benily were engaged in the recent revisit of the New Testament, why cannot their idenal translation be obtained and published especially at the resent time, when thoughtful near are carried with dealering to sea thoughtful near are carried with dealering to sea thoughtful near are carried with dealering to sea thoughtful near a dealering all religious questions? It would extrainly frace products to thatly the Scriptives for the species, free from the posterious set that account and incombines from the sestimates at the face and the first thoughtful the sea of the face and the sea of the season translations and the season translations of the face and the season translations of the face and the season translations are season to season the season translation of the season translations are season to season the season translations and the season translations are season to season the season translations are season to season the season translations and the season translations are season to season the season translations are season to season the season translations are season to season the season translations.

American Millitamen.

To THE EFITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: I have seen service as a Bruish volunteer in the Twenty eighth Lancashire, a Manchester regiment, and also as an or from visibiliter in the 1925 New York Berliment of the Wer, and wince the war in the 14th Breaking. As Lines the troubletter failing or New York and Breaking. As Lines the visibility of the transfer of the Medical Color Treed, it is a higher of what the majority of the Empire here the Walt the majority of the Empire Tree from the Walt the majority of the Empire Para 12th who partial field they con the Propert Para 12th outed, and witherstold more ments that were ruler then you to the stay in the stay in Argenta and discussion, and we have the visit from their offliers for diving very well. The Line would be the first of the Stay and the stay of the A pairs of interpolationary of the Rollinds, fineteen monther, has just required this rivy for in England via scion. They have fourth carrelling as lacted from the sacet. Realish packs for in Philadelphia gentleman, are the sammers mining to this next wit not take the same of the additional could be taken to discount for the hard particular the additional could be taken to discount of the same particular to a similar of a season of the same of th

ASSISTA MAY 22. TO SUSSESSE I do not think the minima or any country could be expected to cone walls recailed to cone walls recailed to cone walls recailed to cone walls recailed to cone or appeal to cone to the control of the too be well as a finite and may regard to given in the world. The requirement of any regard to given in the world. The requirement of the control of the c

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: I see that iny resolution in regard to distributing strends of in the streets of Brownian has been missimilaration. The probabilities was to park about to the thinks in the and of ergo humbling of the streets with entirely and in warms, thus being a treets with entirely and including losses, as a requestry the Brownian the city, especially when showmen are around Alderman Townty first Want, brooklyn.

Harry Hill on " Deadlocks."

He tells how a gambler became suddenly "virtuous," and how a practical joke dissolved a legislative deadlock. See to-morrow's Sunday Meccury, - Adv.

If you have a worrying court or now line or throat trouble, he at once its. Jayle's Expectation and don't parisy with what may prove to be a dangerous condi-

BUNBEAMS.

Mrs. Sprague is at work on a life of her

Artificial ice is sold in Jamaica, W. L. at

Lord Bute is building a magnificent sion in Scotland, with outer walls five test mick.

Bucking hamshire is the mother of Prime sters. It has given live to England, and three are

Honolulu boasts the first church built by the Chinese for themselves. The chief subscriper

-Montreal temperancers have established

vigilance committee and detectives as a terror to the Sabbath-breaking saloon keepers. The first religious body to formally adopt the revised New Textament was the Congression at Association of Mariboro, Mass., but the vote was after

onsidered. Mile. Grevy is to marry Mr. Bounat, an artist, with whom she is said to have fation in love while he was taking papa's portrait. She is not very young

out a nice, sensible person.

—British consols touched 103 a fortnight

ago. This is a higher figure than they have reacted since 17:11; but in that year they paid four percent interest, instead of three, as at present. A contemporary is responsible for the

statement that Miss Blood, Lord Conn Campbell's bride, is daughter of Victoria Woodhull, who thus becomes a connection of "the Lornes" and Quren Victoria. -Frank McDonald and his wife of Shelbyille. Ind., are respectively 10 and 15 years old. They ere married a year ago, and, already tiring of mate mony, have separated and gone back to their oa

Boston takes hold of the project of a world's fair with an enthusiasm which is in striking con-trast with New York's apathy. The date tacitly agreed ion is 1885, and there seems to be little reason to doubt that the fair will be held. -The paymaster of the Cincinnati South-

ern Bailroad systematically hold back the employeer wages, and then lent them money on his own secount at usurious interest. But the business did not pay, for it caused him to lose his place.

-A building is about to be erected in Chieago upon the spot where the great fire of 1871 started and the Historical Society or the city is taking steps to have a memorial tablet placed upon it, and also to place a tablet or movement at the northern terminus of the fire. -At a Cincinnati wedding lately the orgamst entertained the audience awaiting the bridal pair by a series of voluntaries, the last of which unmerily

was, "Trust her not, she is fooling thee." at which he was hard at work as the bridal procession walked up the asse. -Chairmen of railroad companies in Engand do not indulge in sumptuous private cars at the shareholders' expense. Special cars are provided for the Queen (whose journeys are estimated at \$40,000 a year, and Lord Londonderry and the Duke of Suther land have private cars, but they pay for them.

-A Boston lawyer did a lively business for a white by promising to get petty offenders off for \$50 each, \$10 of which, he said, went to the District Attorney, \$10 to the Justice, and \$10 to himself. He aimed to his exposure came when some of them were convicted. -The workmen in digging for the founda-

ion of a new depot in Merideo, Conn., have uncovered a ection of the original railroad track which was laid in Meriden some forty years ago. It consists of a thin strip of iron spiked on heavy timbers laid on ties much pirther apart than those now in use, and is a curious relic of early railroad building. -The Lima correspondent of the San Four-roo (Aronale writes: "The true inwardness of Meigra's reign here is now diamning in the people. In parts of the country where construction was most costly

ou could not raise sagebrush, and at no considerable part or the lines can be found sufficient arabic land to stand off the debts of the road."

The Springfield Republican warns all men who live by daily work not to count too much on the present "beem" or compleyment lasting, and reminds them that the great immigration is daily adding to the

number of those ready and willing to work at chear rates, who will depress proces, and make work the hard er to get by multiplying those who want it.

—The Colomics and India says that there in now be little doubt that within a new years the Australian colonies will be able to supply their own sugar, and that a considerable export trade will spring up along

he shores of the Pacific. Fijian sugar brings almost as outh a price in Me bourne as the best Mauritian moduce. Forty-five tone of came per acre, giving two tons of socar are an average yield. -The Rev. Prof. Swing in his last Sunday's sermon embraced to theory that when we de-here we are in some way transferred to some other planet, and go right on living. The Professor does not

take any stock in the conventional angel of the old mas ters. "There is little probability," he told the ast mane grain operators last Sunday," that there are insuligen beings having wings." -Mr. Edward Pickard Hall, who was editor of the Marishme Journal during the late L ad Reacons-field's contest for Maid-tone, says; "Mr. D Israeli was

seated with me, in my editorial room, on the old prem-ises of the Joseph dictating to me his address to the lectors. On coming to its close, I was about to write his signature, when he said. Leave out the apostrophe; it looks to foreign: write it in one word-Disraelt." And thus it has been written ever since. -Miss Gordon Cumming, in her book, "At

ome in Full," says that the cannibals of those islands is a fine, manly race, superior to all other Polymesians. As a rule, they are christened out of the New Testament, but some of the old heather manes will survive such as "Blood-Brinker," Eats has a God, "Not Quite Cooked." More Bead Man's Flesh," and "One who Quiets" (with a club. The benediction uttered when one sneezes is " May you club some one," or "May your wife have twins.

-The admirer of two girls at Waupaca, regon, could not choose between them, and neither nas willing to relinquish her claims in layer of the other. They therefore agreed to decide the execution by the tost of a coin, and the to-sing was done, carefully and farily, in the presence of an invited company. The loser accented her luck unconstantingly, and is to be first bridesmaid at the wedding. A somewhat similar case had a different termination at Howerton, Mich. The girls in this tostance were sisters, and they were willing o divide the lov-r between them. In order to carry out that idea they have started for Ctab, where they will aractise polygamy; but the harmonious sisters have exacted a solemn yow from the man never to have more

than two wives. -In New York, and indeed in London, litthe tribute is paid in street numericature redeparted greatness. In France, on the other hand, the numer of constitues are constantly assigned to streets in the towns which gave them birth. Nor does homese test here. Beranger was born in Paris, but he assens his name to the most conspicuous bools varit in Fours. Nantes names an important street after Crebillon and one a ter Piron both of which were born in Dijoni another after Jean Jacques Russeau, a Swiss, a fon th after Bulcan who was a Parisian. La Roccello name a street ofter Readment, the naturalist, whose memory is preserved to list the renometer of Sec. Readman was, however, a native of low Rochelle. Orients, as is natural, continues Januar Are and Avignou Petrarch. Mars hits investive in a sirvet the mains of Pietre Pricet, the semistar, while Names, with a certain sense of its last rich inno Plants. maines its elder streets after 10 mm. Emperior, in whose consession it once was, these honoring on the compatibility multiary communities, and those in the vicinity of theatres after celebrated dramatics of France

-An extensive and novel form of landlordism has been established in Long. Mr. Cheer representing some English capitalists, bought to the reveal that some English capitalists, bought to the reveal that divided it into farms or 100 arrest such, formally blood from the England, and more fair that before the law "Our system;" Mr. Cheer ways, "as not to had virgin had on the chance of a rise invalue but, by bounding bours and disconting the set for the property we have all ploughing the sol, to improve the property we have all make it productive of termine, a horizing we are actively the distinction between by immine becames and specific tion in that. Each the agree is not as we are, to a set and, who provides inhorand mothers, paying 64 fel-for wheat lands in hind, in the call share system and for Indian corn hards at all of \$2 per area. The princip own labor, with one assistant nearly a so, its punish except at burvest time, to cultivate loss arises a dissind between wheat and Indian corn. They can adortional directly interested in the yield and we there we call as the reasons of targe holdings with the efficient and productive was of small. In 1980 and a lost on could have jet our tirms twice over. Every here tarilly of berealeurs, are planted mater the separate plante & \$1. steward, who is controlled directly to ourselves

-Mrs. Gov. Wallace of New Mexico has work rundy. In one record was the post of the times were great emorphs to all the an informa-tion of the property of the processing discoun-tions. Their nesters of the was an interpretable of to informal regions and cross time three Territ treasure, and evidenced greations by home that there are the same as a new months that you "A yard equal" in real than the same as a second to t perspiration streams from his sont face and hats and his breast heaves shashpoincally." The motals establish I ed from the ore by hand, and in the crudest manner.